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NUMBER 27

the above extracts are made. In the *Diarrhoea*

To show what these colonies have to go through, he read the report of 1896 of the president of Rio Grande do Norte, Sr. Dr. Manoel Joaquim Pereira de Albuquerque, in which minutely narrated the abuses and atrocities committed in the Simão colony, a name which numbers of the colonies bear. These facts demonstrate the "civilized manner" in which the government is stated with respect to one of the colonies, and the name of which is a synonym for the present situation. This is the Simão colony, concerning which a vice-president of the parliament, Sr. Antonio de Sousa, on whose evidence this government can not rest its position, has written the following words in regard to the colonies:

The Pres. of the Council—
Read assured that Hall was

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Senator Leslie Veloso having constituted an episode worthy of the Simsbury policy.

Senator Leslie Veloso having protested against these proceedings, stating that he was, in essence, to show that the governor had taken no steps to step out these shames, the master replied that it was not at this point that he was discussing when he was interrupted. The error having made use of the word "wonder," Senator Leslie Veloso protested, the master

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[illegible]

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The orator does not ignore the tiger with which the economy has been financed by the minister of finance; but as it is certain that the inspector could not have committed suicide without the complicity of the president of the province, there is reason to believe that he was connected with the business that suffered and the chief authority of the province.

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When the Simão colony was organized in Rio Grande do Norte, Sr. Leão de Souza Martins was president. What happened and what steps did the government take? "This president, primarily responsible, was withdrawn from his presidency, and a confidential consultation was given to him on the powers of Confederação which he is holding to this day.

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reality of maintaining this system of government is responsible to the ministry; but there is no help for it: since recalculation is an *ex-ante* operation, the chief weapons of the debate and every argument the opposition is asked for proofs to the abuses with they denounce.

What he asks for, and asks in the name of morality, of law, and of justice, is that the Government should be able to control the abuses which it has created.

The Minister of Finance is the president of the committee in three cases where it has investigated up to the present, and which are entirely

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Sr. Digna Velho is quite aware that what he is saying can not be pleasant either to the government or to his friends, but he speaks because the minister must defend themselves from the charges excepted by the media. And when they asked for information on the graves matter, they reply that they are going to investigate there—and there it ends.

Sr. Fernandes da Cunha: That is when they do not let us to: "prove it!"

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The differences in these two records is apparent at first sight. We do not pretend to say which is most accurate; it is evident from a perusal of the whole debate that both are incomplete and colored. As regards the *Journal* version, it is simply a private one and can be approached only through the force of public opinion, but as regards the other version, it is and must be responsible to the people who pay for it and who have an interest in it.

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questioned right to demand that it shall be full and trustworthy. Instead of this we find the reports of ministerial speeches full and elaborate, while those of the opposition are often condensed and toned down. On the other hand, it is evident that the *Journal* takes the very opposite course, giving in full those discussions which reflect most severely on the government, and condensing those which are strongest in its favor. The pro-

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of the California gold-mines, and the United States

the United States with a gold product of 17,000 kilograms, and Mexico with 15,000 kilograms (United States, 1987: 155). In the five years from 1850 to 1855 the United States yielded the greatest amount of gold ever produced in any country during the same period, with 88,800 kilograms, valued at 247,752,000 marks (United States, 1856: 186). In the five years from 1850 to 1855, the United States produced nearly one-half of the total gold product of the world, which amounted during these five years to 179,400 kilograms. The United States produced 107,400 kilograms, or 60 per cent of the total gold produced in the same period. Australia produced 72,000 kilograms. The production of these five years has never been reached since in the United States (United States, 1856: 186).

In the following five years (1856-1860) Australia produced 100,000 kilograms, valued at 286,000,000 marks, and the United States next, with 77,000 kilograms, valued at 221,000,000 marks (United States, 1861: 175). It was the first development of the silver-mining industry in the United States (United States, 1861: 174, 000 kilograms). The United States produced 774,000 kilograms of silver against 6,200 kilograms for the five preceding years, and second only to Mexico with 473,000 kilograms. The last period of Prof. Seebeke's estimates (1871-1875) shows a total production of 1,966,422 kilograms, valued at 5,698,265,000 marks, of which the United States produced 1,075,422 kilograms, valued at 3,225,422,000 marks, and Mexico 670,000 kilograms, valued at 2,000,000,000 marks (United States, 1876: 186).

kilogrammes; Bolivia next with 222,500 kilogram

COUNTRY	WHEAT		PAPIR	
	Silver, kilograms	Gold, kilograms	Silver in millions of rubles	Papir in millions of rubles
Austria	184,000	184,000	895 1/2	978 1/2
United Kingdom	5,215,000	5,215,000	945 1/2	2,123 1/2
U.S.S.R.	10,750,000	10,750,000	1,447 1/2	1,017 1/2
France	10,727,000	10,727,000	91 1/2	1,260 1/2
Other countries	37,021 1/2	37,021 1/2	1,117 1/2	479 1/2
Total	38,000,000	38,000,000	4,406 1/2	5,858 1/2

COUNTRY	1980		1981		Total in million m.t.
	Silver, kilogr.	Gold, kilogr.	Silver in m.t.	Gold in m.t.	
Australia	—	184,000	—	105 3	1
United States	4,271,500	154,000	948 0	5732 0	5985
Mex. & C.A.	18,750,000	1,010,000	3342 0	2159 0	6033
Russia	60,729,000	—	71 0	1370	2,208
Other couns.	67,374,000	1,770,000	1,117 5	2937 5	5743
Total...	136,024,500	3,964,000	5,880 5	4290 5	18800

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Monseñor Domínguez, the photographer, now in Camp Alpha, have kindly furnished us with a long description of a wonderful cave in this province, known as the Cueva de la Cruz. It is a very large and deep cavern.

ing, have kindly inquired as to having descriptions of a one-cave cave in this province, known as the *Cueva de la Cruz*, in the Sierra de Guadalupe, some 40 kilometers from the village of San Antonio, there from the Laguna bridge near Messrs. Posada. I had learned that one, Sr. Figueiredo and several others were going to visit the cave, and I had been told of four or five bad falls. A natural desire to explore this cave led the brothers Posada to visit the cave, and I was able to go with them. Sr. Figueiredo, mentioned above, and one several others were present from, joining the party by the train or by car. The necessary carriage for the trip was hired, they reached the entrance of the cave and entered the first enormous hall or boschero. This hall was calculated to be from 100 to 150 meters long, and 10 to 15 meters wide, and fully to one hundred and sixty meters wide, and owing to its altitude the interior where it was only about 10 to 15 meters high. The cave was very dark without light. It was very free of fossils except the lower part, which is of sandstone. Alongside some low small circles of crystalline limestone quite like the ones seen in the *Cueva de la Cruz*. At the end of the hall is a narrow corridor into which the explorers penetrated, each one carrying a couple of candles. The cave was very dark, and the explorers were wearing lanterns. It was necessary to leave behind hats, coats and vests, and even so it was only with great difficulty that the explorers were able to get along along the ground, in the third hall were, wearing

Examining the ground for indications of dangerous animals, nothing more was found than the tracks of

the price, this chamber was not more than five metres high by twelve wide. From here, they passed through a corridor about twenty metres long by three high, at the end of which there was a small room, ten by ten. There were several ovens in this room, and this was the place where the falls, which only three were named, were dried. On this, this cave had already been explored by other parties, and among them some ladies who left their names upon the walls. From here on the passage became more difficult and even dangerous, and the father points were reached only by crawling flat upon the ground. The explorers did not lack the necessary courage, and after dragging themselves along in great distress, weary, and bruised they reached a

the air at eight cents. The sons of a merchant reached the sea, but the favorable wind was not blowing, and the boatmen refused to start. The boat had lost its masts and its sails, and over the reef lay the bodies of the dead. The boatmen had been made by the lands of a khalid al-rajid from the centre there was a wonderful effect of the sun on the pale sand. The boatmen had been made by the lands of a khalid al-rajid from the centre there was a wonderful effect of the sun on the pale sand. The boatmen had been made by the lands of a khalid al-rajid from the centre there was a wonderful effect of the sun on the pale sand.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The provincial assembly of Maranhão opened its session on the 22nd ult.

—The old Ferro Carris company, of Maranhão, has gone into liquidation.

—On the 29th ult. there were five Brazilian and one British steamers, and five sailing vessels in the port of Maranhão.

—The president of the province of Amazonas has called an extraordinary session of the provincial assembly for the 14th of January next.

—The president of Rio Grande do Norte has given official notice that there will be no further public relief after the end of the present month.

—Late advices from Campinas report wide-spread injury from drouth in the corn plantations of that district.

—Malaria fevers and measles and small-pox are raging in many localities throughout the interior of the province of Pará.

—The president of Pará has suspended the municipal council of Bicyes because of various charges made against it.

—The Agua Verde station on the Estrada de Ferro was inaugurated on the 28th ult., with the customary ceremonies.

—The custom house receipts at Fortaleza for the month of September were 134,149,261, against 87,318,885 during the same month of last year.

—The Rio Grande custom house receipts for the month of September were 153,618,884, against 87,318,885 during the same month of last year 135,864,841.

—Maoel Cardoso Soares, of Nova Almeida, province of Espírito Santo, was recently imprisoned two hours for flogging an Indian woman.

—The municipal authorities of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, are taking steps for the erection of a bronze statue to General Osorio in that city.

—At Capoeira, district of Laguna Vermelha, Rio Grande do Sul, an Italian named João Poth recently killed João Pacheco with a stone.

—The bishop of Pará has petitioned the provincial president against the coming of Father Neeseth. He has also issued a pastoral letter counseling the people to abandon the celebration.

—The journals of Pará are complaining of the necessity of life and property in that city. Crimes of the most heinous and mysterious character are daily occurring.

—The *Cruz Alta*, of Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, says that during the week ending August 31st, one troop of 600 mules was sold at an average price of 408 per head.

—The captain of the American packet *City of Rio de Janeiro* was fined 2000 for leaving that port on her last voyage without the required clearance paper from the custom house.

—The *Espresso*, of Amparo, province of São Paulo, says that there is so much coffee at that railway station that the company has been obliged to suspend receiving more until the stock on hand can be shipped.

—A new steamer—the *Guanabara*—was completed at Maranhão on the 27th ult. The vessel has a length of 75 feet, a width of 18 feet, and was built for the transportation of cattle, of which it will carry 70 head.

—Great suffering from drouth is reported from Reremil, in this province. The fields have dried up so that there is no pasture, and the plantations are being damaged to an unprecedented extent through a lack of rain.

—The Rio Grande correspondent of the *Cronica* says that the maritime movements of that port have diminished because of the bad state of the bar. Some ships have been compelled to remain in port 60 days before they could get away.

—The Venezuelan government has appointed a commission of three—Miguel Tejera, Miguel Ruyter, and Rafael Rojas—to determine the boundaries of the republic. This commission will probably cooperate with the Brazilian commission now in the field.

—The U. S. naval expedition for the determination of longitudes on the coasts of Brazil is expected soon at Pará. A part of the expedition has already arrived under Lieutenant Nottis, which will be employed in the erection of an astronomical observatory.

—The second thought of the people at Porto Alegre, on the receipt of the news of General Osorio's death, was the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant old soldier. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds. At the head of which is the Visconde de Pelotas.

—Professor J. B. Store of the University of Michigan, United States, who has been making a scientific expedition up the Amazon with a party of students from that institution, has offered the Para museum a collection of 65 prepared skins of birds and squirrels.

—As Augusto Ilanc of the Bom Jesus colony, Rio Grande do Sul, stood in the door of his house talking to Manuel Teo on the 28th ult., the latter treacherously stabbed him three times in the back, causing his death soon after. The assassin escaped and had not been captured at last accounts.

—The *Correio Mercantil*, of Pelotas, says that letters from different localities testify the existence of a wide-spread drouth which is wasting the crops and causing great mortality among the cattle. The damage is already incalculable, and is constantly increasing.

—On the evening of the 13th inst. the national steamer *Santa Maria* ran aground on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of Vitória, and was lost. She belonged to the Navegação Paulista company, was valued at 262,000\$, and was insured for 140,000\$. The crew, passengers, baggage and some of the cargo were saved.

—During the month of September 39 vessels crossed the Rio Grande bar inward bound. Their nationalities were: Brazilian 20, British 4, German 3, Dutch and Portuguese 2 each, American, Belgian, Danish, Italian, Norwegian and Spanish one each. This number includes y steamers and one dredge boat.

—The president of Parahyba has selected the 28th of December next for the primary election of electors who are to choose a successor to Senator Pedro de Almeida, deceased. The electors are called to meet on the 27th of January. This is the election which Senator Silveira Lobo is trying to postpone until some future time, because of the alleged interference of the government in elections.

—The long continued drouth in the province of São Paulo is causing serious apprehensions. Great injuries are reported from various parts of the province. Extensive damages are also occasioned by fires in various parts of the country, not a few of which are caused by a foolish belief among the people that the smoke from large fires will form clouds from which the rain will fall.

—The *Provincia do Paraná* relates that two residents of Campo Largo, Paraná, named Natel and Mattoso, made a trip into Santa Catharina some three months ago, taking a small dog with them. Arriving at the Iguaçu river the dog refused to cross with them. In trying to persuade the animal to accompany him, Mattoso was bitten. Natel, who had already crossed, then returned and tried to carry him. Fifteen days after, while at Curitiba, Mattoso was attacked with hydrophobia and died within twenty-four hours. Natel finished his business and returned home, where, two months after the accident, he also was seized with the same malady and died after forty-eight hours of intense suffering.

—Telegrams just received from Pará state that the *Navegante* has been celebrated with great splendor, notwithstanding the prohibition of the bishop. The episcopal letter enjoining the people to close their doors was not observed, scarcely two observing it. It is said that 1,600 pounds of wax were received from the devotees.

—The provincial assembly of Santa Catharina, which was called to meet on the 10th inst., did not organize because of a failure to get a quorum together.

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